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THE SENTINEL.

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From the Wilmington Journal.
YADKIN, March 19th, 1861.

EDITORS WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Well, the mountain has laboured, and by the aid of lying partisan "telegrams" and Federal Southern presses of "free soil" proclivities; lo, and behold a *revolt* progeny has been brought forth, which has already been seized upon by the Northern press, as proof conclusively that North Carolina does not consider herself aggrieved.

What next shall be done? Why, we suppose, that the next step will be to convince the people of North Carolina, that their truest interest points to the formation of the "Observer's" middle republic, and that they should attach themselves thereto.

We understand, however, that the Senior Editor of the paper spoken of, (and it is of him only that we speak, for the "Juniors" are reported to be more *Southern* in their sentiments,) has said but little of late of this, his once favored "bantling," and that he is now laboring might and main to convince his readers that they should accept as a peace offering, the shameful and insulting propositions recently submitted by the "Peace Conference."

True, the Editor in question finds himself sustained to some small extent by two of the Commissioners of N. Carolina, and particularly is he fortified by one of them in the speech made at Goldsboro', on his return home. He is there quoted by the "Goldsboro' Tribune" as saying: "But if nothing could be done, that the border slave States, with the border free States, form a new Constitution for themselves."

How any statesman of the least pretensions to forecast, to say nothing of true *Southern feeling*, and *Southern domestic society* could for a single moment harbor such a sentiment we are really at a loss to determine.

Now, we can readily appreciate the motive that might prompt or recommend to the Southern States to accept the "Peace Conference" propositions as a *fiat* *hospitatis* that they would lead to the return of the seceding States, and to the re-construction of the Government; but upon the assumption, that they would not return, we can command no language sufficiently respectful to reply to the proposition that North Carolina should be separated from them.

Separated from the South for what? Why should we now be called upon to thrust assunder the tie of united interests (arising from the sameness of institutions) that now binds the slaveholding States more closely together, and stronger and more enduring than any mere political principles whatever?

Does not the highly respectable gentleman referred to know this? Or, knowing it, are his "surroundings" such that he does not fully appreciate the insecurity arising from the rupture of this Southern "tie," which can alone give security to the "domestic hearth," for the simple reason, that in union (of the South) there is strength? What would we do, *yea*, what could we do, separated from our Southern sisters, so far as slave property and family society are concerned? Nothing; but speedily fall victims to the John Brown raids, and the Abolition incendiaries of the North.

Citizens of North Carolina, banish, and forever banish, all ideas of a *middle republic*, for in the very nature of things, your own property as well as security, can only be found in a Southern Confederacy.

Entertain no fears that it will be too weak, too impotent to protect you, for as compared with this *middle republic* it will

have double its strength, for the reason that it will have more than its revenue.—Look for one moment at the ten Southern States that will form this Confederacy, (saying nothing about Virginia, who is utterly compelled to come in!) Consider their wealth separately—their resources; put them all together, and they amount to an Empire.

Is not here strength sufficient to laugh to scorn the assaults of fanaticism? Have you not here presented a great Southern Confederacy, unsurpassed in its climate, its resources, and its productions?

If you have not, we do not know to what page of history you can turn, where you can find any people, ancient or modern, possessed of as many advantages as the confederacy spoken of.

Look again, people of North Carolina, and particularly of the Cape Fear country, at the directly prejudicial effects that a middle republic would have upon the growing importance of the only sea port town in your State, that promises to rival those outside of its boundaries.

With a middle republic, (the favorite idea, likewise of the "Observer") high duties would from necessity be resorted to, they are inseparable from any association with the manufacturing States; think you for one moment, that Wilmington, with a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent, could compete with Charleston with a duty of 10 per cent?

No; grass would grow in her streets, and no little of the teeming wealth that is in such profuse abundance, in a little time to be poured into her lap, would be diverted and seek an outlet elsewhere.

By all means then, banish forever—banish every idea of a middle republic.

"Men of the South look up, behold,
"The deep and sullen gloom,
"Which darkens o'er your sunny land,
"With thunder in its womb,
"Are ye so blind, ye cannot see,
"The omen in the sky?
"Are ye so deaf, ye cannot hear
"The tramp of foemen nigh?
"Are ye so base, that foot to foot,
"Ye will not gladly stand,
"For land for life, for child and wife,
"With naked steel in hand?"

JUNIAS.

* We think our correspondent falls into an error here. He no doubt alludes to Gov. Morehead, who spoke at Greensboro' not Goldsboro', and was reported by the Greensboro' Patriot, not the Goldsboro' Tribune.

A Monstrous Lie.

The following letter showing the "Effects of Secession" has gone the rounds of the whole Black Republican press of the North. It is a fair specimen of the wholesale lying which has been the chief weapon hitherto used by the organs of the Administration against the people of the South:

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

[From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.]

The following letter from Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville Court-House, South Carolina, speaks for itself:

"ABBEVILLE C. H., Jan. 24, 1861.

"DEAR SIR: I desire you to procure for me and send by mail a Texas almanac. Six months since I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina, but I can remain here no longer. At the election of Lincoln we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten \$30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season. All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last 'surplus' dollar I have. I had about \$27,000 in Bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are spending \$25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union that we would have a new Government of all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect is very distant. I want the almanac in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit me. I want to raise cotton principally, but must raise corn to do me. I will need about a thousand acres of good land. My force is increasing, many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about sixty-five, big and little. I shall make no crop here this year, I shall

start my negroes from here to John Brownlee, at Shreveport, about the first of April. I will leave my land here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shreveport John Brownlee says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least ten thousand negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around and help me get a home."

As ever yours,
ROBERT LYON.

Now mark how this wicked lie is exploded in each and every particular!

Dr. ISAAC BRANCH, one of the most respectable citizens of Abbeville, writes to the New York Herald concerning the above letter, as follows:

"This article is supremely ridiculous, and is nothing but a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end.

"It is a lie, in the first place, because we never had a Judge Robert Lyon at Abbeville Court-House, in Abbeville district nor in the State of South Carolina.

"It is a lie, in the second place, because there is positively no such distress as the writer speaks of in the State of South Carolina.

"It is a lie, in the third place, because not a solitary negro has been sent from Abbeville Court House, or from the district, to aid in the work at Charleston. A few, perhaps a dozen, have voluntarily gone as body servants for some of our officers.

"It is a lie, in the fourth place, because not one dollar has been levied on any individual, nor a dime taken from the pocket of any man without his voluntary consent.

"It is a lie, in the fifth place, because money has been much more plenty since the State seceded than before; and as an evidence of it not a dollar of the bonds of the Confederate States have been sold below par, but on the other hand, they have generally commanded a handsome premium. It is astonishing that slandering, fictitious, lying, letter-writers cannot let us alone. We are out of the Union, and intend to remain out, and if a Black Republican Administration will make no attempt to coerce, we will trade as formerly with the North; but coercion commence, and we will first pay our debts, and then bid a long adieu to our Northern neighbors.

"As I am personally known to fifty, perhaps one hundred New York merchants, I will subscribe my own name to this article.

"ISAAC BRANCH, M. D.

We learn from Col. H. C. CABELL, of this city, that Dr. BRANCH is a gentleman of high respectability, and in addition that he Col. Cabell, has recently visited Abbeville, and that business is better there than here, and preparations more actively for the crops than usual. Since his return Col. CABELL has received a letter from his overseer, confirming—in regard to his own plantation—the results of his personal observation. We ask the Virginia public what confidence can they place in a Government, whose organs bolster up its cause by such abominable inventions, and what faith can they repose in its pacific promises when it regards the Seceded Confederacy as an enemy, and holds that it is right, according to the laws of war as well as Black Republican morality, to gain an advantage over an enemy by fraud, deception, lying, false pretences, or any means in their power?

Bulwer as an Orator.

Bulwer as a parliamentary speaker, reserves himself for great occasions. When the Senate is deeply stirred up, on some questions, a rumor runs round that "Bulwer will address the House." Every seat is filled and the listeners resign themselves to what is, after all, only a checked entertainment. The orator's seat, in opposition to the gallery, is a tall, thin, attenuated figure come to the table. The face is pale, the eye speaking and intelligent, the hair abundant on the head, lip and chin, but neither artistically arranged nor carefully tended; the attire careless, not to say shabby. The features are eminently aristocratic and intellectual. The hearty cheer that greets him is succeeded by respectful silence and strained attention, the reason for which is soon seen. Nature, so bountiful to him in oratorical gifts, has denied him the faculty of clear and distinct utterance. Now you miss a word, then a sentence. Sometimes those around him catch happy allusion; which is scarcely understood by those at whom the shaft is aimed; but who are separated from him by the speaker's table. Whether the defect be one of palate, tongue or lips, would not be easy to say; but those who have sat opposite to him at public dinners, when he has harangued large audiences, have found it impossible to follow him throughout, although sitting in front of him at a distance of only five or six feet. To listen to Bulwer Lytton is therefore one of the most tantalizing oratorical enjoyments. All that is heard sharpens the zest to hear more. Of so carefully considered and highly elevated an oration you would not willingly miss one word.—

In moments of vexation, with which admiration is largely intermingled, you ask yourself whether a Demosthenic regime of pebbles and seashore ought not to have been prescribed for the young politician? If any is heard, why not all? The singer who bites his words is made to practice with a cork between his lips. Why are inarticulate sounds so provokingly mixed up by this orator with audible words of weight and wisdom which "give us pause," even when they do not carry conviction? His gestures confirm you in the belief that this versatile genius never thought it worth his while to go through the drudgery of preparation for parliamentary and political life. He often gesticulates with his spine, makes low salaams to the door, and will neither learn grace from D'Israeli, nor dignity from Gladstone. Yet all these defects are swallowed up and lost in the pleasure which his brilliant sallies and pointed apothegms produce.

CAPACITY OF THE SOUTH TO FREE ITSELF.

A great error that the Republican presses are now instilling into the Northern mind is that the South has not the capacity to feed itself. They find it straightened for food at this time, and therefore conclude that such must always be the case, if cut off from Northern supplies. The severe drought last summer is the cause of the present scarcity of food at the South. Kansas is suffering from the same cause. The Northern part of Ohio, a few years ago suffered from a like cause, and so severely that cattle died for want of provender. No part of our widely extended country is exempt from such a calamitous visitation. To show that the South can produce the articles necessary to sustain a people in war, we have made the following exhibit from the census table of 1850. And it is only necessary for the South to double these figures, to put under cultivation only about half the number of acres now devoted to cotton and tobacco, and devote the other to the raising of corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. The following are from the census statistics of 1850, of articles produced in the slave States that year:

Corn	342,632,949	Hogs	20,277,182
Wheat	27,735,928	Sheep	4,278,081
Oats	48,419,161	Horses	2,037,763
S. Potatoes	33,318,200	Mules	503,498
L. Potatoes	6,867,902	Cows	2,815,922
	Tons	Oxen	338,289
Hay	1,057,046	O' Cat.	6,073,454

We have not enumerated the rice, rye, barley and other products that are largely cultivated in some Southern States. We give only part of the yearly products of the Southern States of such articles as are required to support a people in time of war. The people of those States can it put to, supply from their own soil an abundance of the necessities of life, without being dependent thereon on any other people. All they have to do to make that certain is to devote more of their land to the cultivation of corn, wheat, etc., and less to cotton, tobacco and sugar. Heretofore the cotton, rice and sugar States have found it to be more profitable to cultivate those staples to the exclusion of all other products, and depend upon the North-west for corn, pork, flour, etc.—That was a matter of choice, not of necessity. The border slave States can supply the whole South with all the corn, pork, and flour it can consume and have a surplus.

Cincinnati Enquirer

Forts Caswell and Johnson.

We invoke the people of North Carolina to give heed to the intelligence in our New York letter, from a true friend of the South, and one of the most intelligent and influential gentlemen in New York, that, within one week a strong force of regular troops will be sent to the above forts, provided with arms and munitions for a year's siege. If these forts fall into the hands of the Federal Government, it may cost rivers of blood and treasures to get them back. Why should the Federal Government occupy those forts? Is it not agreed upon by all parties in the South that the ends of justice and peace can be better maintained by withdrawing the United States troops from the Southern forts which they now hold, whereas here is a movement to garrison and fortify those which are as yet occupied? Will the people of N. Carolina permit this? If it is best for the cause of peace that this movement should not be made, then let the North Carolinians themselves occupy the forts, to prevent an occupation by the Federal Government, which can only result in increasing the complications of public affairs, and placing North Carolina herself at the feet of a military despotism. There is a terrific responsibility on the heads of those who permit the Abolition Administration to go on quietly, and systematically maturing its plans for the subjugation of the Southern States. If it means peace, why does it not withdraw the troops? Why send more troops, more guns, more munitions of war? Why occupy forts hitherto unoccupied, and man and provision them for a year's siege?—Richmond Dispatch

PROPERTY SURRENDERED IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 23d ult. says that the following is a list of the property given up to the State by Gen. Twiggs: 1,800 mules, valued at \$50 each \$90,000 500 wagons, valued at \$140 each 70,000 950 horses, valued at \$50 each 47,500 500 harness, valued at \$50 each 25,000 Tools, wagon materials, iron, nails, horse and mule shoes, 250,000 Corn (at this port) 5,000 Clothing 150,000 Commissary stores, 75,000 Ordnance stores. \$400,000

Total \$1,229,500 Exclusively of public buildings, to which the Federal Government has a title. Much of the property is estimated at the original cost, its value in Texas being much greater, and worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars.

THE LOUISIANA FORTS.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 16th inst., in referring to the forts near the mouth of the Mississippi river, which were taken possession of by the State troops several weeks ago, says:

Major Duncan represents them as being now in good condition, well mounted, and well manned, and ready to stop the progress of all hostile vessels that may attempt to come up the river. The trees on the point below fort Jackson have been cut down, by which the range of fire in that direction is extended, and other improvements made which have much enhanced the efficiency of the forts.

Messrs. Frederick B. Brand and Jas. B. Anderson have been appointed by Gov. Moore, and confirmed by the Senate, captain of artillery. Capt Brand was formerly an officer in the United States Navy.

NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express in a recent letter to that journal says:

"The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for postmaster's berths there are on file over 210 applications, and the supposition is that there are several black applicants filed away amongst the white ones. In order to save trouble, let me suggest to each applicant the propriety of making an affidavit as to color of his skin, &c., and enclose it in his application, while those whose applications are already on file should forward it to the department immediately. This plan would undoubtedly facilitate business, and enable the applicant to obtain his appointment much sooner than he would if he leaves the department to find out his color, breed, &c., as the department are determined not to make appointments from the colored ranks without knowing it, no matter how well they may be endorsed."

SLAVERY AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—The eminent Hebrew scholar and Rabbi, Dr. Raphael, in his able discourse, delivered in New York on fast day, said that the words in the Ten Commandments, which have been translated "man servant" and "maid servant" should be rendered "male slave and female slave." He says: "How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection offered to slave property in the Ten Commandments—how dare you denounce slaveholding as a sin?"

PROSECUTOR DISMISSED.—The two indictments against ex-Secretary Floyd, have been dismissed as untenable. The first was for conspiring to defraud the government. The District Attorney stated in open court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and entered a *not prosequi*. The second was for malfeasance in office in issuing the acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits a prosecution when the party implicated has testified before a committee of Congress, touching the matter charged. This has been judicially decided to be not the privilege of the witness, but a mandate of law, and the case would have come to an abrupt conclusion on this fact appearing in the course of trial. But being submitted to the court in advance, by the consent of counsel on both sides, the indictment is ordered to be quashed as it could not be maintained.

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The public debt of North Carolina in November last, including registered and coupon bonds and bonds endorsed by the State amounted to \$9,129,505. The annual interest on that sum is \$558,870 30.

The appropriations by the late Legislature will increase the debt soon and prospectively to \$13,000,000. The sinking fund, including assets and resources, amounted to \$14,980. The estimated receipts for 1860-61, amounts to \$336,609 38, and the estimated disbursements to \$748,483 90.

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?—Judge Low, of the Land, Court St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interests of a religious sect, is not a newspaper, and the legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

Delusion.

It seems to be impossible for people at the North to realize the true condition of things at the South. Of course no one expects the ultra Black Republicans to admit that there is any *serious* cause of apprehension for the safety of the "glorious Union." They are so besotted with ignorance of the South and fanatical hatred of our institutions, and are so deluded and blinded by a false estimate of the social condition, the resources and the character of the Southern people, that nothing like reason or justice—not to mention the observance of constitutional obligation—could be expected at their hands. But we had supposed that outside of this infamous horde of fanatics, the mass of the Northern people had a just appreciation of the revolution at the South. We know that a portion of them have, and that they have raised their voices continually against the causes which led to the present condition of things, and which are rapidly hurrying us into a worse. We have been surprised, however, to discover lately by some newspaper articles, and also by conversations with persons directly from the North, that a great many of the conservative and moderate men of the North will not look upon the revolution as anything more than a mere temporary expedient to bully the Black Republicans into terms; and that it fails to secure the desired object that the South will give in after a while. They think that the Cotton States, even, are not in earnest, and that they will return to the Union in a short time. They think the border States are only making a show of resistance, and that they have no idea of abandoning the Union, whether any of the compromises demanded by them are granted, or not. The fatal errors of all this lies in the supposition that the people of the South are indifferent to the inauguration of Black Republican principles in the administration of government, and that it is only the politicians who are making all the noise. There never was a greater mistake than this, and to a person well informed as to the true character of the revolution it seems incredible that there should be such a mistake. As to the Confederate States it is simply childish, absurd to suppose that they intend to re-unite with the Black Republican States of the North. That will never be done. And if the Border States are ever driven from the Union as seems inevitable, they will be the last to return.—There is no trifling in this matter anywhere in the South. The people are in earnest, and in the Border States the movement towards secession has been tremendously accelerated by the rejection, first, of the Crittenden propositions, then of the peace Conference propositions, and last and worst, by Abe Lincoln's disgusting exundation of hypocrisy, duplicity, cunning and tyranny which took place on the 4th March from the East portico of the National Capital. Unless Lincoln backs square down from his Inaugural address without any qualification whatever—and we have not the most remote idea that he will, then, notwithstanding her slow pace, and her noble "conservatism," &c., &c., he may, in counting the States over which he is to be president, count North Carolina out.

Wilmington Herald.

ONE OF THE SUSPECTED ORDERED OFF.—We learn from the Catawba (Ala.) Gazette that it was informed by Col. R. Rives, Collingree, Lowndes county, that a man named Robert S. Tharin, a lawyer of Wetumpka, was taken up at Collingree last week, tried by a jury of citizens, convicted, punished and banished from that community for expressing and endeavoring to propagate sentiments that were dangerous to the peace of society. He had conversed with several non-slaveholders in the neighborhood, and proposed to them the organization of a secret abolition society, and said he was going to establish a newspaper to be called the *Non-Slaveholder*. The evidence against him was conclusive. The punishment inflicted, was physically, slight, although it was degrading.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Three military bills have passed the Southern Congress. The first authorizes the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers when deemed necessary by the President. The second provides for the provisional army of the Confederate States, and is formed from the regular and volunteer forces of the different States, to serve for terms of enlistments, with some officers except those above the rank of Colonel. The commissions of the officers expire with the enlistment of the men. The third organization is the regular army of the Confederate States, and is a permanent establishment.

OPPOSED TO COERCION.—John G. Whittier, the famous Quaker poet, has taken up the pen poetic against coercing the seceding States. He exclaims:

"Why break the Union? Shall we fight
The lines of hell to weld upon the chain?"